

Alexandria Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
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Daily Gazette 7 Dollars.
Country Gazette 5 Dollars.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, the 28th inst. will be sold at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels
New-England rum in hds. & barrels
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas in chests
Lemons in boxes
London particular Tenerife wine in whole and half pipes
Almonds in bags
Prunes in boxes
Queensware in crates
Furniture, &c.

Also,

A variety of Dry Goods, consisting of
Cloths
Imperial and Bennets cords
Irish linens
Cotton shirtings
Calicoes
Cambric and leno muslins
Domestic cottons
Gurms
Tickenburgs
Madras handkerchiefs, &c.

Also,

Sattins, levantines & Virginia silks.
P. G. Marsteller.

May 25

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday the 28th of May, at 3 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, will be sold on the premises,
My Rope Walk and Stock on hand, consisting of Tar'd Yarn White Yarn and Tar.

Nathaniel H. Heath.

Terms liberal, and made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

May 13

Cotton and Rice.

This Day landing from the sloop Emily, from Savannah,

Cotton and Rice, of a superior quality, and for sale by

Bryan Hampson & Co.

May 27

Naval Stores

Just received from Washington, North Carolina.

129 barrels Pitch
96 ditto tar
25 ditto rosin
3 ditto spirits turpentine.

IN STORE,

500 barrels tar
500 ditto rosin
100 ditto turpentine.

ALSO LANDING,

13 pipes cognac brandy
5 ditto Holland gtn
3 puncheons N.E. rum

IN STORE,

5 pipes superior cognac brandy
100 bags green coffee
20 seroons tallow
19 Augustana bark
1 barrel green coffee
2 seroons floatant indigo
4 hogsheads Dutch madder
1300 ose horns

50 tierces and half tierces rice
50 barrels prime pork
50 ditto ditto beef
6 tons round bolt iron
5 tons logwood
3 ditto lignumvitae
4 bales company long clothes
20 pieces Holland sail duck
2 tons cordage
1 hoghead soft shelled almonds
for sale by
PEYTON AND DUNDAS.

May 27

6t

West-Indies or Coastwise,

The elegant and very fast sailing Sloop EMILY, L. Cross, master; will take a freight for the West Indies or Coastwise, on moderate terms. She carries 700 barrels. Apply to
T. H. HOWLAND.

5 mo. 27

6t

For Freight,

The fine, fast-sailing brig Agave, Martin, master; burthen about 1400 barrels, will take freight for the West Indies or South of Europe on moderate terms. Apply to
T. H. HOWLAND.

5 mo. 27

6t

Hugh Smith and Co.

Have received by late arrivals, a general assortment of

W A R E,

Which is now opening and for sale at reduced prices.

May 15

colm

The editors of the National Intelligencer, Leesburg Washingtonian, and Winchester Gazette, are requested to insert the above and send their accounts to this office.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be sold, at the Alexandria Coffee-House, on Monday, the 17th of June, that large and commodious three-story Warehouse and the Lot on which it stands, situated on the north side of King-street, and next the dock that divides Irwin's from Ramsay's wharf, fronting on Ramsay's wharf forty feet, and the same on King-street—at present occupied by John Adam and Jacob Morgan. Terms of sale cash.

R. I. Taylor, and
W. Herbert, junior,
Trustees.

May 16.

dsts



Ladies' Shoe-Maker.

WM. MORGAN

Inform the public, he has opened a shop on King street, between Royal and Pitt, opposite Mr. Beeler's, confectioner, where all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. His time will be principally occupied in bespoke work. Those who favor him with their custom, may depend that the materials and workmanship will be inferior to none for fashion, neatness and durability for cash only. The time spent and difficulty in collecting small accounts, must plead an apology for this determination.

May 25

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 20th day of June.

THE UNION MILLS, situated on the North Branch of Rappahannock river, in the County of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, and 1-2 miles below Norman's Ford, running two pair of 6 feet burr stones, & a pair of country stones, with Evans's machinery, complete.—Also, a Tract of Land containing 400 acres, on which there is a dwelling-house, and other buildings.

And on Saturday the 22d day of June, on the premises, one other Mill, situated in Orange county, about 50 miles above Fredericksburg, on the South Branch of Rappahannock, running one pair of six feet burr stones, and a pair of country stones, with Evans's machinery, and a wool carding machine, complete: with a valuable Saw-Mill on the opposite side of the river.

Attached to this property are Two Lots of Ground containing about six acres, on which are a dwelling-house and other buildings, and near it 450 acres of wood land, heavily timbered with pine and oak.

Both of the mills are in fine wheat neighborhoods, and commanding in the driest seasons an abundance of water. The terms will be made accommodating. A private sale would be preferred, in which event due notice will be given.

John Alcocke.

Union Mills, Culpeper,
May 18—20

d4w

Shad and Herring.

Harper and Fendall, have just received and offer for sale,
750 barrels prime Herring
150 ditto ditto Shad.
May 15

FRENCH GOODS.

Landing at Lawrason & Fowle's wharf, from the schooner Morning Star, P. R. Page, master, from Havre de Grace,

1 case white and black crapes,
1 do Lavantine handkerchiefs, with colored borders
Long black and white silk gloves
1 case men's and women's black and white silk hose
2 do Florences, assorted colors
2 do Lavantine do do
4 do taffetas do do
1 do ladies kid gloves, assorted sizes and colors
1 do men's leather gloves
1 ditto green sewing silk for umbrellas
1 ditto sewing silk, assorted colors.
1 Do. Oil skin hat covers,
1 Do. Cambrics,
1 Do. Long Lawns, Cambric hks. Shirt buttons,
1 Do. White Chip Hats,
1 do. black and white crape, and gauze fans,

The above goods were purchased with cash, and selected by the best houses at Lyons and Paris, and will be sold at a small advance by,
J. & I. Vowell,
or
Lawrason & Fowle.

Also,
Landing from said Schooner and for sale as above;
25 pipes old cognac brandy, of a superior quality
20 cases champagne, 2 dozen each
60 ditto medoc claret, 2 dozen each
May 17

Dipt Candles

64 boxes for sale.
Manderville and Larmour.

May 17

From the Courant.

THE BRIEF REMARKER.

The authority of ancient custom and usage, has in a great many instances been found to be paramount to the authority of law. The boors of Russia readily allowed Peter the Great to be sole master of their lives; but his meddling with their beards and with the manner of their dress, threw them into a furious rebellion.

"The excessive veneration the Chinese have for the customs and usages of their ancestors, utterly prevents improvement; for all improvement is change, and the least change in regard to ancient usages, startles them, as if it were an act of daring impiety.

"What could I do? It is the custom," was the answer of a Hindoo young man to a christian missionary, who reproved him for setting fire to the pile on which his mother was placed, to be burnt alive. Neither could a learned Bramin have given any better reason. It was the custom of the country to burn women, along with the corpses of their husbands; a custom handed down from remote progenitors: and that was enough, not only to satisfy an immense population, of its propriety, but to inflame them with a furious zeal in its behalf.

The oldest race upon the face of the earth, has retained its customs, usages & manners, unaltered to the present day. The Arab now has the same customs, usages, and the same distinct features of character, that the Arab had four thousand years ago.

"In China, blows are felt, in so far as they are painful, and no other. Fifty blows of the bamboo, inflicted to the naked body, is no disgrace; because there is no time out of mind a standing custom to flog, not only the common sort, but even magistrates and the highest officers of the realm; stripping them for that purpose, of all but nature's robe. Accordingly the Chinese are a nation without honour: they have not a particle of what Europeans, and their American descendants, call honour.

And what makes the difference? Custom. The Europeans, and we their descendants, are of Gothic ancestry. The Goths, who overtook and conquered western Europe, and incorporated in its whole system their own feelings, usages and manners, were one of the most ferocious races of savage men that was ever known. They had rather die the cruellest of deaths, than receive an unrevenged blow.

The chronicle of the Cid, translated from the Spanish by Robert Southey, gives a strong instance. In the eleventh century—at a period when the feelings and the customs of the Spaniards were altogether Gothic—Diego Lavez, chief of a noble house, received a blow from the count Don Gomez:—the consequences are described in the Cid, as follows:

"Now Diego was a man in years, and his strength had passed from him, so that he could not take vengeance, and he retired to his home to dwell there and lament over his dishonour. And he took no pleasure in his food, neither could he sleep by the night, nor would he lift up his eyes from the ground, nor stir out of his house, nor commune with his friends, but turned from them in silence as if the breath of his shame would taint them."—Diego continued, year after year in this sullen melancholy mood, till his son Rodrigo coming of age, went out and defied Don Gomez, and slew him, and smote off his head, and carried it to his father. "The old man was sitting at table, the food lying before him un tasted when Rodrigo returned, and pointing to the head which hung from the horse's collar, dropping blood, he bade him look up, for there was the herb that should restore him to appetite: the tongue, quoth he, which insulted you, is no longer a tongue, and the hand which wronged you, is no longer a hand. And the old man arose and embraced his son and placed him above him at the table, saying, that he who had brought home that head should be head of the house of Layn Calve."

From the period of the general conquest of Western Europe by the Gothes to the period of the Reformation, that portion of the world was in a condition of horrible barbarism: for though the nations inhabiting it were called by the christian name, their christianity was a mere mummery of ritual and ceremony, that scarcely at all affected the heart of the life. The Reformation, aided by the newly invented art of printing, spread rapidly abroad the knowledge of the doctrines and precepts of the Divine Redeemer: and about the same time Literature and the arts revived, and robbery and piracy gave place to fair and peaceful commerce, which bound together the nations in her golden chain. Glorious were the consequences of these combined causes. Many of the barbarous customs of former ages were abandoned: some instantly, and others gradually. A degree of pureness of morals succeeded to an immoral and debasing superstition; civilization to barbarism; refinement to revolting coarseness; and the mild, social, and domestic virtues, to the vaunts of brutal strength and ferocious valour.

And yet one of the most barbarous customs of our savage progenitors the Gothes, is still retained, and even held in honour: I mean The Duel. This Gothic custom, disgraceful even to savages, has held its ground for thirteen

centuries; and, to the burning shame of the age and country in which we live, still has its votaries among the upper classes of society. As a young Hindoo loses his Cast if he declines assisting in the immolation of his mother; so a young American of rank is considered as degraded if he refuses to spill the blood of any one, even a familiar acquaintance, that has affronted him!

Our readers will probably peruse with interest, the following sketch of the once far famed "Mistress of the World," from the journal of an English traveller:

STATE OF ROME.

—Alas!—Rude fragments now lie scattered where the shapely column stood; Her palaces are dust!

Rome, June 10, 1813.—I was at Rome in the year 1791: the city then contained 160,000 inhabitants, the luxury in equipage and liveries was considerable; in many of the great houses the foreigners met with a hospitable reception, and every thing indicated a great and opulent capital. I entered the city this time by the same road, and instead of carriages, was met by droves of oxen, goats & half wild horses, driven along by black eyed herdsmen armed with long pikes and muffled up in their cloaks, they looked like tatars. The dust raised by the cattle filled the air. These herdsmen with their charge, seek every evening, within the walls, a refuge from the pestiferous atmosphere of the environs. They take possession of the quarters and palaces which are abandoned to them by the population, in proportion as it diminishes, and is crowded together with the unwholesome air into the centre of the city. The Porta Populi, the Transtiberine quarter, and those of the Quirinal & the Mount of the Trinity, are already deserted by their inhabitants, and country people have settled in them. The population of Rome is reduced to 100,000 souls, and this number includes more than 40,000 vine dressers, herdsmen and gardeners. Extensive districts of the city are transformed into villages, and are occupied by rustics, driven by the insalubrious atmosphere from their former dwellings. Such a prodigious depopulation in the short space of 22 years, is almost unprecedented. The political events of that period have doubtless contributed much to its diminution; but the principal cause must be sought in the effects of its noxious atmosphere. This scourge is every year making fresh encroachments; every year overspreads streets, places and quarters, and every year its baneful influence must augment; because it acts in an inverse ratio to the assistance opposed by the population. The number of victims; and every funeral is the avant courier of many more. That period therefore is probably not far distant, when this queen of cities will be completely shorn of her splendor, and nothing be left of her but that glorious name which time cannot destroy. The traveller will then find at Rome, as he now does at Volterra, nought but a vast collection of monuments, palaces and ruins of every age. The marks of near approaching destruction are impressed upon every part of Rome. As there are many more houses than inhabitants, no person thinks of repairing his own if it becomes ruinous, he seeks another elsewhere; to mend a door, &c. would be deemed labour thrown away—they would tumble down, and as they fall are left lying. In his manner, numbers of convents are now transformed into ruinous shells; many palaces are become uninhabited, & no one takes the trouble even to secure their doors. This abandonment, this Tartar population filling the streets with their cattle, already present striking characteristics of decay and ruin.

Amid this neglect of private buildings, a strong anxiety for the preservation of antiquity as time has spared, is observable. The government are carrying on works upon an extensive plan, according to which all those which are partly covered with rubbish, are to be cleared, and to be connected and grouped, that these precious relics shall present a view at once picturesque and agreeable. All the environs of the Vatican, with the exception of the main street conducting to it, likewise abandoned to herdsmen. I was particularly struck with their desolate appearance, early one morning, when I set out to visit St. Peter's. The sun had just risen when I reached the great square, the doors of the Cathedral were still shut; profound silence every where prevailed, except at a distance I heard the bells of the cattle returning to their pasture. Not a man was to be seen, and I arrived in the fore-court without having met with one human being. The coolness of the morning, and the tints of the dawn, diffused an inexpressible charm over the enchanting solitude. I beheld the temple, its colonades, and the sky before me, and never had my mind so deeply feel the sublime magnificence of nature, at the moment of separation between day and night.

At length the doors of the church opened, and its bells announced the opening day, but in vain did their sound summon the christian to their devotions. Not a soul came to implore the blessing of heaven. This temple, the most splendid monument that the world ever raised to

the divinity, this temple, already started in a desert, the grass grows in its courts, and moss springs upon its walls, it already relates the glory and magnificence of past ages, and prepares to proclaim to future generations, the genius and the piety of the times in which it was founded.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS.

From the Evangelical Repository. Happy effects attending the distribution of Religious Tracts.

Mr. Murtheim, a Jew, and an eminent merchant, who has four counting houses in the Mediterranean; one on the coast of Barbary, another at Smyrna, a third at Sandarban, in the Levant, and a fourth at Malta, ascribes his conversion to christianity, to the blessing of God upon one of the tracts (translated into Italian) published by the London Society for promoting christianity among the Jews. The last intelligence of this believer in Jesus, states, that he is actively employed in endeavoring to extend to others those blessings which he himself has received. One of his converts, Mr. Cham, a Jew of Barbary, observes, "that if all were known that Mr. M. has done to spread the knowledge of the glorious gospel of Jesus Christ, he would be considered almost equal to one of the Apostles."

From a respectable Clergyman in Ireland.

"Mr. Tract buy, set out yesterday on his travels, with his basket well filled with Bibles and Testaments, and chosen Tracts. It will amuse you to hear that his favorite place is a Fair—where, as soon as he hears a balled singer proclaiming his vile and corrupt trash, he approaches the crowd, and loudly declares the falsehood of what he says; and then reads some interesting account of a sudden death, or the conversion of a notorious sinner. The simplicity of his manners, and the confidence of truth, which is evident in his whole conduct, gain him many purchasers. Those who come with their half pence to buy these songs, prefer the Tracts of this extraordinary boy. Here indeed, are the weak things of the world raised up to confound the wise!"

From a Minister at a sea port in Cornwall.

"Some time ago I ventured to reprove two naval officers, who were swearing in the most horrid manner; the reproof excited such indignation, that I thought it prudent to retire, but fearing that a prejudice against religious persons might remain on their minds, I sent them some tracts, with No. 30 on the 3d commandment uppermost; and requested by letter that they would accept of the excellent lines of this tract as my apology for reproving them. Under the blessing of God, these little messengers of mercy accomplished more than all my arguments, for the next morning, I received a very handsome note apologizing for their rudeness, and thanking me for the reproof and for the present of little books; the same day I went on board the ship, and was received with every possible attention, and left several tracts for the ship's company."

Land for Sale.

A Tract of Land is offered for sale, situate in Frederick county, Virginia, within one mile of Berryville, containing 78 acres. This land was formerly the property of Col. Griffin Taylor.

Merchants Bank Notes, or Notes of any of the Banks of the District of Columbia will be received in payment. For further particulars

Apply to the Printer.

May 16

For Freight or Charter

To the West-Indies or Europe, The brig Richmond, Capt. Mulline; (Philadelphia built) carrying between 15 and 1400 barrels. She is in complete order, ready for the reception of a cargo.

If no application be made in a few days, she will take freight for Philadelphia or New York. For terms apply to the Master on board or

Amrose Vasse,

February 27

For Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, made in case of Leroy Cash, against William Cassidy and others, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on Monday the third day of June next, a Lot of Ground situate on King-street, between Alfred and Pitt-streets, and fronting 24 feet on King-street. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

Thomson F. Mason,

James Milten,

Commissioners.

May 20

Wanted to Purchase,

A Few Hds. of Tobacco of the inspection of 1815, or since for which cash will be given. Apply to

Alexander Sangster.

Feb 22